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The action taken by a large majority of the shareholders of British Dyes (Limited) at Huddersfield practically involves determining the existence of the government company as a separate business and placing the technical management in the hands of Dr. Levinstein.

Not a moment should be lost in the necessary reconstruction. Mr. Norton stated at the meeting that it was proposed "there should be three directors appointed by the shareholders of each company and three by the government, so that it would always be possible for the state to stop any abuse." The number is too large, and to give the government control of a scientific enterprise is simply to ask for disaster—the four years of failure of the company under such control should at least have taught us this much.

In the next place, it must be recognized that science must be of and at the works. All laboratory operations should at once be transferred to the factory. One of the main functions of the research department in German works—that to which more than to any other they owe their peculiar efficiency—has been that of a training school for the works. One of the chief reasons of the government company's lack of success has been the absence of sympathy between the works and those who were carrying on scientific inquiry for the company outside the works, as well as the failure to develop an efficient works staff. There has been much loose talk during the past four years with regard to cooperation between the university and industry; the real function of the university must be to serve as the training ground for industrial workers, and the sooner the professoriate learn to apply themselves wholly and solely to this form of industry the greater will be our progress as a country.

Thus far, in their attempt to nurse the dye-stuff industry into existence, government has made use of entirely unskilled agents—and, as was to be expected, the failure has been complete. If any further effort is to be made by the state, let it be a rational one. Unless and until the Board of Trade and the so-called Controller of Dyestuffs be aided by a scientific advisory board, injury rather than advantage must result from further state interference.

HEALTH MISSION TO ITALY UNDER RED CROSS AUSPICES

THE War Council of the American Red Cross has announced the personnel of the medical unit to conduct a health campaign in

Italy with the stamping out of tuberculosis as its particular objective. The Italian tuberculosis unit of the American Red Cross, as the organization will be known, will be under the supervision of Colonel Robert Perkins, Red Cross commissioner for Italy.

Included in the personnel of the unit, which numbers 60 persons, are many of this country's best known tubercular specialists, as well as physicians who have been successful in the lines of work which they will be called upon to perform. The director of the unit is Dr. William Charles White, of Pittsburgh. Others are: Dr. John H. Lowman, professor of clinical medicine at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, chief of the medical division; Dr. Louis I. Dublin, of New York, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., chief of the division of medical statistics; Dr. Richard A. Bolt, of Cleveland, connected with the health department of that city, chief of child-welfare division; Dr. E. A. Paterson, of Cleveland, chief of division of medical inspection of public schools; Dr. Robert G. Paterson, of Columbus, Ohio, head of the tuberculosis branch of the state health department, chief of the division of education and organization; Miss Mary S. Gardner, head of the bureau of public-health nursing of the American Red Cross, chief of division of public-health nursing. The executive manager of the organization is Lewis D. Bement, of Framingham, Mass.

Dr. White, who was director of the Red Cross tuberculosis unit in France for ten months, made the following statement concerning the situation in Italy:

It must not be thought that the United States is sending this delegation because Italy is backward in this respect. As examples of Italian work one may cite the situation in the city of Genoa, which for many years, probably over twenty, has had a museum showing the various phases of tubercular diseases, as well as modern methods of combating them. Campaign and educational literature are there for distribution among the people. Attached to the museum are a dispensary and visiting nurses' school not surpassed in any of the American cities.

In Genoa also is an attractive open-air school.

In the middle of the enormous sea wall, of primitive structure, with the surf washing against the wall below it and protected from the winds of the north by the wall itself, in constant sunshine, provision is made for 200 or 300 Genoese children of the more unfortunate classes. They arrive in the morning, get their midday meal and morning luncheon, and are sent to their homes in the evening. Play is supervised by special teachers, bathing facilities arranged for; the children take singing lessons and a healthier, happier looking lot of children one could scarcely find.

When we visited them in February they sang the Italian national anthem and "The Star Spangled Banner" with vigor and enthusiasm. There are also children's hospitals in the mountains. In Rome the *Giornale d'Italia* raised money by popular subscription and built a beautiful hospital on one of the hills for children with bone tuberculosis.

The American Red Cross had the privilege of giving \$25,000 to this hospital. These are just a few conspicuous instances of what the Italians have already done for the study and cure of tuberculosis.

But Italy's great spirit for progression was arrested with the declaration of war, which compelled the mobilization of all her resources for the one big task in hand. It naturally followed that the civilian population had to wait until the military needs were cared for.

Then, as in France, this emergency was created. Conditions were growing harder to grapple with each day. When Italy saw the help we were extending to France she invited the United States to come to her shores with such assistance as we could offer.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

THE United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations as follows:

List No. 1. Examinations of the nonassembled type; that is, those in which competitors are not assembled for scholastic tests, but are rated upon the subjects of education, training and experience, and corroborative evidence. Applications for these examinations are received at any time: Inspector of mechanical or electrical equipment, inspector of structural steel, supervising or traveling accountant, construction cost accounting supervisor, automotive engineer, automotive designer, automotive draftsman, automotive tracer, me-

chanical draftsman, War Department; special field agent in entomology, Department of Agriculture; tabulating mechanic, Census Bureau; elevator conductor, departmental service.

List No. 2. Examinations of the nonassembled type, for which applications must be filed by the dates specified: Horticulturist, Department of Agriculture, September 17; architectural designer, architectural draftsman, Panama Canal Service, September 17; photographer, War Department, September 24; mechanical draftsman, Patent Office, September 24; assistant in dairy cattle breeding, assistant in fish investigations, assistant superintendent of seed warehouse, Department of Agriculture, September 24; sugar chemist and technologist, Bureau of Standards, September 24; assistant clinical psychiatrist and psychotherapist, St. Elizabeths Hospital, September 24; chemical laboratorian, chemist's aid, various branches, September 24.

List No. 3. Examinations in which competitors will be assembled for scholastic tests: Laboratory aid in agricultural technology, Department of Agriculture, October 2; business principal, Indian Service, October 2-3; inspector of safety appliances, inspector of hours of service, Interstate Commerce Commission, October 2-3.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained by addressing the United States Civil Service commission at Washington, D. C., or the civil-service district secretary at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, New Orleans, Seattle, or San Francisco.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM C. GORGAS, Surgeon-General, U. S. A., accompanied Secretary Baker on his recent visit to France.

COLONEL JOHN M. T. FINNEY, Baltimore, who returned to this country early in August on a special mission, has again sailed for France to assume his duties as chief consultant surgeon of the American Expeditionary Forces.